The Revolution That Cost Ferdinand Marcos to Move in Hawaii.

In 1965, Senate President Ferdinand Marcos was elected president, defeating President Diosdado Macapagal by a margin of 52 to 43 percent, during this time, Marcos was frequently active in the initiation of public work projects and intensification of tax collections, Marcos and his government said that they built more roads than all his predecessors combined.

Then in 1973, the worst happened. President Marcos had announced Proclamation No.1 1081 on September 23, 1972, declaring martial law; it used the civil unrest that rose after the 1969 Philippine balance of payments crisis as a justification for the proclamation.

Then in the 1980s, the Philippines received an economic collapse happened because Marcos administration's spending had relied on debt since Marcos family's first term in the 1960s, which caused the Philippines to be left vulnerable when the economy of the USA went through recession in the third quarter of 1981, forcing and following the Reagan Administration to increase interest rates, it continued to worsen as the government of the Philippines plunged further into debt, causing the economy to decline in 1981, at the same time, something happened in the Manila International Airport, now called NAIA (Ninoy Aquino International Airport), Benigno, who was a senator, recently returned after a 3 year exile, ready to oppose the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, but then, a gunshot was heard. When the shot was over, Benigno was found dead and shot. The assassination of Benigno Ninoy Aquino left people thinking that Marcos ordered someone to assassinate Benigno, but it was a myth, but it now started the EDSA People Power Revolution.

Led by Corazon  Aquino, the People Power Revolution started to overthrow Marcos' dictatorship, protests took place in the Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, commonly known by its acronym EDSA, it stretched from February 22, to 25, until finally, Marcos went abroad with his family to Hawaii, where he died of natural causes, it was the most powerful revolution that never had violence, it was a peaceful uprising, but there were no violence.

SUMMARY:
1965 - Ferdinand Marcos elected as president
1973 - Start of Martial Law
1981 - Benigno Ninoy Aquino's Assassination
1986 - Start of the EDSA Revolt

REFERENCES:
Wikipedia

Notes:
I couldn't find any encyclopedia for the information of martial law, so i have to use Wikipedia with risk, so pls don't hate me :)